### Business Notices.

KNOX'S FALL STYLE .- The celebrated Hatter,

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—Fall style for 1858, was introduced at ESFENCIPLE'S, No. 118 Nessmoot, on Saturday, the 4th inst. We have been favored with an inspection of the styles introduced by this driving manufacturer, and were convinced they will prove the most popular of the session.

POPULAR TRANSPORTER

POPULAR PRICES.

POPULAR PRICES.

We offer the following at full
We next Per Cent
Twenty Per Cent
Below the prices of any establishment in New-York:
Oas FEXTURES;
A complete and unequaled variety of
Chasoklities, for Pariors,
Duling Rooms and
Libraries;

FRENCH CHINA,
Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, &c., &c.;
ENGLISH IRON-STONE WARK,
Silver-Flated Ware, &c., &c.
W. J. F. Dalley & Co.,
Nos. 531 and 633 Broadway.

FALL BOOTS AND GAITERS,-WATKINS'S, No.

114 Fulton-st., is the place to get good Boots and Shoes. The spectror quality of Warkins's nanofactures, his orbanity to customers, and penetratily in filling orders, have reliased him to the pinnacle of his profession. Where is the man who ever got an article that he was dissuitsified with at Warkins's? Echo maswers, "Where is PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THO WAS FAYE & CO.
No. 257 Broadway, New York.

Are now receiving at their store, for the Fall Trade, the largest and most complete activation of every style of Pares, the fall control of every style of Pares, the structure and Broadway for the City read forced in this market.

Suitable for the city read concumption, as well as the country trade. Landorets decorating their houses, and merchants pur chasing for the country trade are invited to examine their Stock and Prices previous to purchasing claushers.

Stock and Prices previous to purchasing claushers.

Importers and Manufactures of Paper Haugings,
No. 257 Broadway, directly apposite the City Hall.
New York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG-LAR-PROOF SAFES. No. 251 Broadway, corner Mo-posite City Hall, New York.

EVERETT HOUSE,

The EVERETT HOUSE, Calon-square, is unsurpassable in point of location and internal conflicts, and accommodations. Strangers intending to visit the city should apply for rooms, if possible, in advance of their arrival.

HAWLEY D. CLAPP, Proprietor.

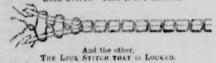
We prefer them for family use."

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES-A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT —A new Tension and a Hemmer that turns bears of any width without previous basing. Office No. 3ti Broadway, N. Y. Diagram or the Lock Stitch.

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This is the only Stirch that cannot be raveled and that present the same appearance upon each side of the same. It is made with two threads one upon each side of the factic, and inter-locked in the center of it.

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW AND ELEGANT FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, No. 486 Broadway, New-Lork. The GROVER E BAKER SHAWING MACHINE Co. have on sale two kinds of Machines; one makes the so-called "LOCK STITCH" THAT IS NOT LOCKED,



The latter stitch is made by a new and elegant FAMILY Ma-curan, just introduced, which sews a more beautiful and sub-stantial seam than any other in the market. It merits the special attention of all who desire to get the most quiet, rapid, simple and elegant seamstrees, best adapted to all varieties of family sewing. Send for a Circular.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.-No other Sawing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.

1. M. Singen & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF

Having reduced the price of all the articles in our Silk Twist,
Thread and Needle department, we invite our customers to call
and examine for themselves.

1. M. Singer & Co.,
N. 458 Broadway. No. 458 Broadway.

BARTHOLF'S new FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
"They make a firm and reliable stitch." [Ladies' Visitor.
It is an excellent machine."
Principal Office, No. 439 Broadway, cor. Broomest
Local Agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,341, P. O., N. Y.

HERRON SEWING MACHINE CO.

NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE,
Complete for \$20.

The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public.
The Stitch is article for all family purposes offered to the public.
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THE NEW PATENT DOOR SPRING. TORREY'S PATENT DOOR SPRING, although but a short time before the public, has already acquired a reputation never before attained by any other atrangement. It is in fact the Doo Spring.

E. P. TORREY, Manufacture and Patentee, No. 9 Plainter, New-York.

GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES,

or Ludies and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-keeper or sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices. D. C. PEACOCK, importer, represented by Davis Ratt, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs. THADDEUS DAVIDS & Co.'s

BLACK WRITING INKS." Not for a day, but for all time."

See Dr. Chilton's Test.

Showing the superiority of this link over all others BUY THE BEST !!!

CHILSON'S GONE FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GOLD MEDIAL FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FURNACE,
Made and soid by
BRANDALL, HERDER & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walkerst.

ATLANTIC CABLE CHARMS, made from the Atlantic Cable,
And MOUNTED in GOLD,
to lising on Watch Chains, and for sale at retail by
G. C. Aller, No. 11 Wall-st.,

RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE, -MARSH & ANDICAL CLERE ARTON HOUSE—TRUSSUES, SUPPORTERS, HOULDER BRACES, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various etms, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A fevale attendant in private rooms for ladies.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES Largest stock in the world.—The "VIGS AND I OUPEES as No. 23 Broadway. Twelve private rooms, expressly for the application of his famous Hais Dys, the best extant. Barcinstons Wies and Touress have improvements over all others, this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER. No MORE VERMIN!! Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from

Bugs, Roaches, Rars, Mice, Ants and all other vermin, CO BY CONTRACT. (2)

By CONTRACT.

Bryand Prussia &c., has established his office at No. 512
Broadway, corner of Housicaeen, where he will be happy to
cater has contracts with house keeper, merchants, ship-owners,
manufacturers, brewers, asperimendents of public buildings.
&c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all
sorts of vermin and keep them free from it permanently, and
where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail at prices
from 20 corpts to \$1.

from 28 cents to 40.
General Agent for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK
V. RUSHTON, druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612
Broadway, and by all respectable Druggists.

In the palace and the cottage,
In the country and the town,
In hotels and private mansions.
In your rooms up stars or down.
In your wardrobe, in your odwn.
In your cellars, in your miles,
Lyon's POWDER slays all Insects,
And the Rats die by its Pints.

LYON & Co.'s MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS,

indoient Ulcers, Abscesses and Hard Swellings of many year standing are daily cured in all parts of the world by this i valuable preparation. Sold at No. 30 Maiden-lane, New-York RADWAY'S REVOLUTIONARY RECORD .- The French have had three Révolutions in a century. Rabway a Co. have brought about as many Revolutions in medicine in a quarter of the time.

Rabway's Rhaby Ruller first proved the possibility, without hors debilitating.

out long deblitating courses of physic or torturing operations, of curing all kinds of constitutional and malignant fevers, beamatic and neuralge pains, cerebral affections, fractures and contunions, as well as the numerous delicate diseases to which

Rapway's Renovative Resolvent was the institution of an inexpensive mode of keeping the mind and body pure, and saving it from liability to disease. But Rabway's Redulative Pills is a still greater discovery. By a hitherto unknown chemical process, Rabway & Co. have succeeded in combining in this Pill an unfailing curative agency with a concentration of nourishing power that is almost mirections. The Regulating Pill, while purifying and healing, positively supplies the system with food, regulating every organ of the body, and simultaneously supplying recuperative power. The most obstinate cases of hereditary and acquired malely cannot resist its influence.

Office No. 162 Fulton-st. N. Y.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair, (ry it: For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS now ready, unsurpassed by any for beauty, durability or cheaping A large assortment of BEAVERS for Misses and Children. Kellogg, No. 201 Canal-st.

# New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the naise and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for TRE TRIBUSE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greekley & Co.

The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, by the steamship North Star, will close at 104 o'clock to-day.

The Eastern mail by steamboat will close at 4 p. m. on and after Monday next.

Mr. De Santy, the Electrician still in charge at Trinity Bay, announces that the Atlantic Cable has not parted, but declines to give any information respecting it further than that temporary difficulties of an electric nature have arisen. It seems to us that a little less reticence might be for the advantage of all parties; but we presume that in his own good time, Mr. De Santy will give to the public a full account of his experiments.

We shall doubtless be doing an acceptable service to many of our readers in digesting from the published reports of the two State Conventions, lately assembled at Syracuse, a brief history of the beginning, progress and failure of the attempt to unite the two Conventions upon the same nominations.

Immediately after the organization of the Republican Convention, that body proceeded to discuss a resolution for the appointment of a committee of conference, which, after some debate, was adopted in the following form:

"Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed by the Delegates thereof to confer with a like Committee from the American Con-vention, now in session, relative to a union, and report the result of such conference to this Convention. At the Wednesday evening session the follow-

ing gentlemen were appointed on this Committee: 1st, James W. Nye of New-York; Hd, Chas, Jones of Kings; Hld, Charles L. Beal of Columbia; IVth, Nathan Lapham of Clinton; Vth, Ezza Graves of Herkimer; Vith, Lyman Tremain of Tioga; Vilth, Addison T. Knox of Seneca; Villth, A. S. Upham of

This Committee, having sent two of their number to the American Convention to announce the fact of their appointment, and that they were in session at the Syracuse House, this sub-Committee was received with enthusiasm, and the American Convention proceeded to adopt the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

" Whereas, The Republican Convention now in ses "Whereas, The Republican Convention now in ses-sion in this city have authorized the appointment of a Committee to confer with the American State Conven-tion upon a basis of equality and fairness, and looking to a cooperation, upon a common platform of princi-ples, of all citizens opposed to the national Adminis-tration. Therefore,

"Be it Resolved, That this Convention, acting in the

same spirit of equality and frateralty, hereby authorize the appointment of a Committee of one from each Judicial District, to be selected by the delegates from each district in Convention, whose duty it shall be to confer with the Committee of the Republican State Convention already selected; and that the Committee hereby authorized be required to report the result of their deliberations to this Convention."

The following is a list of the American Committee of Conference:

First District, Mr. Erastus Brooks; Second District. First District, Mr. Erastus Brooks; Second District Mr. J. W. Ferdon; Third District, Mr. Ames Briggs Fourth District, Mr. J. W. Reynolds; Fifth District Mr. A. H. Hovey; Sixth District, Mr. Addison M Smith; Seventh District, Mr. Andrew J. Wilkins Eighth District, Mr. Jesse C. Dann.

The two Committees met and finally succeeded in agreeing to a set of resolutions unanimously on the part of the Americans, but with two dissentients on the part of the Republicans. It is rather curious that these resolutions are not given at length in the reports of the proceedings of either convention as furnished to the New-York papers, though it does appear that Mr. Brooks read them to the American Convention. The only statement of their contents which we have is in the accoun given of Gen. Nye's report to the Republican Convention, which is as follows:

"Gen. Nye, from the Committee on Conference, re-ported that the two Committees had net and com-pared judgment, and find a union on the question of Slavery, and that we are opposed to its extension in pared judgment, and and a union on the question of Slavery, and that we are opposed to its extension in the Territories of the United States, and that each State has the supreme, uncontrolled and exclusive power to decide for itself whether Slavery shall cease or continue within its limits: that we agree upon the necessity of establishing a Registry law of some kind in this State, to prevent franks upon the ballot-box: that the recent frauds committed in thi the ballot-box; that the recent francis committed in this State under the Naturalization laws, induce us to be-lieve that it is important that the time should be extended between the naturalization and the right to vote, as now provided by the Constitution, and that the time be extended as long as is required of a non-resident of this State; that we mutually agree that it esident of this State; that we mutually agree that it s our duty to unite our energies and efforts to defeat our common enemy, the Pro-Slavery party."

Mr. Brooks, in reporting the resolutions to the American Convention, stated that in regard to the officers to be nominated, the Republicans claimed that they had a large preponderancy of votes, while on the other hand, the Americans urged that they ought to have at least half the ticket. It would seem from this, that it had been arranged to allow the Republicans to name the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to leave the other two nominations to the Americans.

General Nye, in making his report, stated that two of the Republicans on the Conference Committee thought that the resolutions agreed to did not go far enough, and that, under the circumstances, it was thought best to ask instructions from the Convention. It appeared that one of the Republican members had offered a resolution as to the Dred Scott decision, to which the American conferees would not agree. Finally, after some debate, a motion was made and carried to refer the report made by General Nye to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to report whether it formed a basis for union. The report of this procedure reached the American Convention while they were yet deliberating what to do with the report of the Committee of Conference, and was made the ground of a motion to lay the report on the table. That motion failed, however, and a resolution was moved and passed as follows, and a committee of three appointed to convey it to the Republican Convention:

"Resolved. That the American party is in favor of cooperating with the Republican party, upon honora-ble terms, in a common effort to overthrow the present corrupt and profligate Federal Administration in the corrupt and promgate recerai Administration in the ensuing canvass in this State, and with this view adopt the report of the Committee of Conference appointed to confer with the Committee of Conference from the Republican Convention, and that the President of this Convention be requested to transmit to the Republi-can Convention notice of this action."

Gen. Scroggs then offered, and the Convention adopted, the following resolution in addition to and in explanation of the conference resolutions:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the existence and extension of Slavery into the Territories of the United States, nevertheless that we recognize the right

of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their Constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal

Meanwhile the Committee on Resolutions in the Republican Convention reported a series, of which the first four reiterated opposition to the spread of Slavery; the fifth was the same, or nearly the same with the one on the Dred Scott decision, to which the American conferees had refused to agree; the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth related to Kansas; the tenth denounced the extravagance of the Administration; the thirteenth favored the completion of the Causis, and the fourteenth the giving to actual settlers a ten years preëmption of the public lands. The eleventh and twelfth were as follows:

"Resolved, That some stringent and effective measure to prevent fraudulent voting is imperatively required, and we urge upon our next Legislature the necessity and the duty of enacting such safeguards for the elective franchise as will render illegal voting ceforth impossible.

\*\*Cesolved\*\*, That the principle embodied in our pro
\*\*Cesolved\*\*, That the principle embodied in our pro
\*\*Cesolved\*\*, That the principle embodied in our pro-

ent State Constitution, of requiring sometime to inter-vene between the act of naturalization and the conse-quent exercise of the right of suffrage, is sound and just, and we recommend such an extension of that inter-vening time as will preclude the future naturalization of voters under the cuspices of partisan Committees of voters under the suspices of partisan Committees with a view to using the votes so procured in a pend-

These resolutions having been adopted the Com-

"That they have had under consideration the report of the Conference Committee, and that they are pleased to report that while there is an obvious disa greement in regard to certain theories of political faith greement in regard to certain theories of political faith between the members of this Copvention and the members of the American Convention, there is a sufficient concurrence of sentiment in regard to all questions of immediate public concern to warrant this Convention in making a ticket upon which all the opponents of the Pre-Slavery Democracy and all the friends of Freedom can cordially unite and, further, they respectfully recommend that the Conference Committee appointed by this Convention be discharged from further action.

This report was adopted by a large uniority, and the Convention proceeded at once to an informal ballot for a candidate for Governor. The ballot was but just concluded, resulting in a plurality for Mr. Morgan, when the Committee of Three from the American Convention appeared as bearers of the resolution agreed to by that Convention, adopting the report of the Conference Committee as a basis of union. The Committee was received with cheers by the Convention rising, and, instead of taking any action on their communication, the Convention proceeded to complete its nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor; after which, it appointed a Committee of Three to wait upon the American Convention, and to inform them that the Republicans had made nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to enquire what names they would add to complete the ticket.

This method of proceeding did not, however, suit the American Convention, to whom had been already communicated the report on the resolutions of the Committee of Conference, adopted by the Republican Convention, which report Mr. Ullmann, Chairman of the American Convention, described as an uncommonly skillful statement of the fact that the Republican Convention could not pass the Conference resolutions. The real difficulty, however, appears to have been not in those resolutions. which seem to have been substantially embodied in the resolutions actually passed, so much as in the objection of the Americans to additional resolutions, which the Republicans, or some of them, thought essential. The Committee from the Republican Convention was handsomely received, and subsequently the resolutions actually adopted by the Republican Convention were brought in by another Committee, with an apology for delay in their transmission, which had originated, it was stated, in some mistake.

This American Convention thought, however, that as matters stood, they could not, without humiliation, accept the proposition tendered by the Republi cans, and they accordingly proceeded to nominate a full ticket of their own. After this distinct statement of the progress of this affair, our readers will be able to judge for themselves where the blame of the failure rests.

It is a striking proof of the whimsicality human taste-or of Boston taste, which may or may not be the same thing-that the general crowd will fill aisles, pews and galleries to hear a man preach the Gospel-not because he preaches well or ill, but because he has been indicted and tried for adultery; while Paul or Peter might hold forth to the bare walls as the penalty of a character above suspicion. Our readers have heard of the Rev. Mr. Kailoch, the hero of an imputed adventure of an amorous nature, for which he was tried in the Middlesex (Mass.) Court of Common Pleas. The witnesses swore plumply and roundly: but, as they were of the order of Peeping Tom of Coventry, the Jury properly declined to believe them, concluding, with philosophical accuracy, that a man mean enough to peep through a key-hole would not shrink abhorrently from perjury. So far so good. The Rev. Mr. Kalloch was at liberty to go back to his pulpit in the Tremont Temple. with his character for chastity as thoroughly vindicated as it could be by a Court of Justice. But the Rev. Mr. Kalloch did nothing of the kind. He gave up the clerical for the legal profession, and betook himself to Kansas.

Now, it is possible that his observations i that tumultuous Territory may have justly disgusted him with the bench and the law; but, so, we do not see why, when he abandoned Themis, he did not embrace Esculapius. We do not see why all the reasons for the desertion of his original calling are not now in full force. There must have been some influence or some consideration of which we are ignorant; for 'Squire Kalloch has pitched Coke and Blackstone aside, and is the Rev. Mr. Kalloch once more, These changes have occurred not precisely in one revolving moon, but within a twelvementh more or less; and it must be conceded that they do not furnish prima facie evidence of the stability of the character of the Rev. Mr. Kalloch. He has an indisputable right to change his mind as often as he sees fit; but certainly, the surrender of an avocation so sacred, should only have been the result of a self-communion too deliberate and searching to admit of a decision grossly erroneous

When we heard that Mr. Kalloch had abandoned preaching, we thought that he had acted wisely, A lion in band and gown is at best a dubious nots. bility; but when a man's patent of leonine rank is an indictment for adultery, the pulpit is not precisely the place in which to air his honors. us, however, be understood. We can picture to ourselves a clergyman of muscular character, of unquestionable piety, and of indomitable will, who either through his own innocent imprudence or the malice of noisy tongues has been made the object of cruel scandal; and who sternly resolves that he will not be arrested in the work of his heart and conscience by the gossip of tea-tables

or the rumors of the street. Such an one rises instantaneously, and, by sheer force of character, formations. He describes the beautiful display of above the toils and traps of slanderers, and at once stands vindicated in the estimation of the pure and the dividing summit between the Platte and the Argenerous. Those who know the Rev. Mr. Kalloch kansas waters. These in the variety and brilliancy better than we do, know better than we do of their colors seemed to vie with each other; whether he does or does not belong to this class of and upon the Platte side wast fields of blue honest and earnest preachers. We can only say flax presented a magnificent appearance, the that submission to this process of lionization is plants growing to the hight of four feet, itself a bad sign; that it seems to us to be inconsis- About the north and east sides of Pike's Peak. tent with modesty, with manliness, and with the branch of the Arkanses, called Foutainz-quibumility: that it is bad in taste if it be not bad in morals, and that few men of noble nature and of fine mental and moral organization would tolerate | which gave it its name. These proved to be of cold it for a moment. We are not dictating to the Rev. Mr. Kalloch: we are not even blaming him; we are merely discussing a question of taste involving a | of these near the mountains were found in nearly question of morals; and we cannot help feeling and vertical positions. The rocks of the mountain saying that if we were a Christian minister, it would give us but little solid satisfaction to be the recipient of a jostling and vulgar evation, and to be made a hero in the pulpit because we had been, no matter how unjustly, made a hero in the dock. So much for the Rev. Mr. Kalloch. Of his

congregation gathered together on Sunday last

we are not prepared to speak in terms of the highest respect. If there were in Boston but one edifice dedicated to the service of God, and if that edifice were the Tremont Temple, we might look with larger complacency upon the rushing, struggling and shouldering crowd of worshipers. But we believe that there are some thirty or forty churches in Boston in which a plain person, with small taste for novelties, may confess his manifold sins and iniquities, and may thank Heaven for its unmerited blessings. Why a man should risk his salvation by not effecting an entrance, to say nothing of the tails of his coat, even should be succeed, is more than we can comprehend. If the officiating minister, in addition to the extraneous charms of the indictment and trial, had been laden with a message as pregnant as that which Paul proclaimed upon Mars Hill--a declaration of the Unknown God-the people of Boston could not have been in a state of higher excitement. We have not yet the statistics of this Pentecostal season. There were more than three three thousand gathered together, but were probably less than three thousand converted. This may or may not have been the fault of the Rev. Mr. Kalloch; aithough we must own that between his sermon and that noble one by Peter, beginning "Ye men of Judea, and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem," the resemblance is of the slightest. But on the whole the memories of many must have been marvelously quickened, particularly as to old sins of a Thespian nature, for there has not been such a crush in that street since the devotees of the drams, when the Temple was manged by Mr. Barry, paid monstrous sums for a sight of Fanny Kemble, and fought like madmen for a

glance at Fanny Ellsler. For our own sake we are glad that these doings were in sober and sanctified Boston. Had they happened here, we tremble to think of the reproof, the invective, the blistering sarcasm which would have crowded the columns of the Boston newspapers-of the comparisons which would have been instituted, not in the least to our advantage, between poor Gotham and Sodom or Gomorrah. Here we simply depose offending Bishops and deprive unfaithful curates. Barnum has had almost everything in his Museum, from mummies and mermaids up to mastodons and megatheriums. Let us hope that the evil communications of Boston may not corrupt our New-York manners; and that it may be long before the present canvas glories of the Museum may be changed for the counterfeit presentment of a clergyman in difficulties.

We had occasion some weeks since to expose the absurdity of the reports then current of gold being found along the southern line of Iowa-a region wholly occupied by the strata of the coal formation. Rumors now come from a more remote district-that the precious metal is found along the mountain range of which Pike's Peak forms a part, which peak is situated in west longitude parallel with the mouth of the Kansas River, from which it must be full 700 miles distant. This being beyond the limit of geological surveys, we are indebted to the explorations made by Col. (then Capt.) Fremont in 1843-4 for the information we possess relative to the region. This range, as appears from his man and section, is the first moun tainous district reached in following up the Kansus to its sources, or the Platte River further to the north, or the Arkansas, whose course is more to the south: all these rivers head in this mountain range, though the sources of the Kansas may perhaps not be found so far west-the small branches of the Arkansas and the Platte appearing to interlock beyond the heads of the Kansas. The country watered by these streams from the base of the mountains to the Missouri River appears from the few data collected to be underlaid by the limestones and sandstones of the cretaceous formation, the outcroppings of which are traced southward through Arkansas into Louisiana and Mississippi, and thence through the southern to the Atlantic States. Fremont calls the country a plain, watered on its western half by many shallow streams with sandy beds, which become deeper as they reach the richer lands approaching the Missouri River, bordered by bottom lands, and these by bluffs varying from 50 to 500 feet in hight. The timber is entirely confined to the streams-in the eastern half it is of vigorous growth, and of many different kinds; but throughout the western half only the cotton-wood tree is found. This is of several species, growing in sandy soils in which no other tree will flourish, pointing out the existence of water, and furnishing to the traveler fuel and food for his animals. It is in fact the tree of the desort. The Passness then occupied the eastern portion, and the Sioux, Arapahoes and Chiennes the western, and the intermediate country was their war ground. The soil, though the ountry is spoken of as a desert, is described as excellent, capable of supporting a large agricultural

and pastoral population. Near the base of the mountains, the country lies at elevations from 6,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea, and the sources of the streams are traced far up among the ridges. As represented upon the map, the topography resembles that of the western outliers of the Sierra Nevada of California, which are cut up in lines transverse to their range by the numerous streams which make their way across them in a westerly direction toward the San Joaquin and the Sacramento Rivers. These are in like manner apparently traversed by the streams which flow cast to the Platte and Arkansas Rivers. The Blue Mountains of New South Wales are represented as exhibiting a similar topography; numerous branches running eastward across their range into the Macquarie and other streams which flow parallel with it, and dividing the country into deep parallel canons. The attention of Fremont was not

at that time particularly interested in the geological flowers with which the valley was covered near bonit, or Boiling Spring River, was traced to its source, where were found the bubbling springs water, and the basins which contained them were has parted. limestones of the cretaceous formation. The strata were not particularly examined. High precipices of a reddish colored rock, also in vertical lavers. were observed; and when crossing the chain further north a reddish felspathic granite was frequently noticed, much of which was in a decomposing condition. The specimens preserved proved to be of reddish granite. Though this is often the character of many of the rocks of a gold country, we miss any mention of the micaccous talcose and other slates which are always found associated with the granites, and in which the gold is commonly more likely to be met with than in the granite. In 1843 little interest was felt in these subjects, and we doubt not if Frement were again to visit the range, his observations would be especially minute upon the geological formations, particularly if they were found to bear any resemblance to those of Mari-But after all, perhaps, the most favorable feature

of the mountains is the fact that they are a continnation of the range near Santa Fé, which is only about 200 miles distant toward the south-east. This is well known to be a rich mineral district, and the more general formations, no doubt, continue along the chain, producing here and there their developments of precious metals and stones. There is good reason, therefore, for having some confidence in these rumors; and it would not be strange, judging from the contour of the Utah range, that it, too, should prove another field for future gathering of the treasures of the rocks. It appears to lie in the course of the metalliferous ranges of Chihuahua, as Pike's Peak does of the Eastern chain of the Rocky Mountains past Santa Fé into Coahuila. The great elevation of the country of Western Kansas bespeaks a cold climate in the mountains which rise far above its general level; and the extension of the cretaceous formation up to their very bases, places the only locality for gold-bearing rocks in the midst of the mountains themselves, though the alluvial deposits may be spead along the bottoms of the streams over the trata of the cretaceous group; and thus extend the area of surface washing, as it is extended in California westward over the plains of the Sacramento. A similar association of the rocks of this formation with the granite is exhibited at Bogota, in New-Granada, a region distinguished for its mineral riches. Pike's Peak, or at any rate, the higher mountains back of it, must reach the elevation of perpetual snow. On the 10th of July Fremont found the greater portion of the mountain covered with snow from a heavy fall of the preceding night. In the sketch he gives it has the appearance of a granite mountain, its lower portion only covered with a forest growth. This is described as principally of pine, the other trees noticed being birch, willow and an oak similar to the white oak. Current bushes abound along the water courses bearing fruit of a peculiar piney flavor. The explorations now in progress will no doubt develop many interesting details respecting the climate and resources of the region, unless the proximity of the Indian tribes brings them to a sudden termination.

It is a very singular fact that while the Scotch claim to be set down as the most religious and moral nation in the world, there are more illegitimate children born in Scotland, and there is more 105 20', and about latitude 39 N., on the same | whisky drank, in proportion to the population, than in any other country of Europe. It appears from recent returns that Scotland, with its population of less than three millions, generally poor, proverbially cautious, and universally thrifty, consume whisky annually to the amount of upward of seven millions of gallons, and at a cost, duties included, which has reached of late the enormous sum of twenty-four millions of dollars a year, or eight dollars a head for every man, woman and child in the country. Contrary to what happens in almost every other case, even a duplication of the price has not operated to check the consumption, at least, not so far as the knowledge and intention of the consumers went. In the year 1854, the duty on Scotch whisky was raised from some three shillings and eleven pence to about seven shillings and six pence the gallon, in consequence of which the price rose from six shillings and six pence the gallon in the years 1851 and 1852, to eleven shillings and two pence in the two last years. This had the effect to produce in these two last years a reduction in the amount of whisky which paid duty to the extent of some five hundred thousand gallons a year, but so far as the consumers were concerned they were wholly unconscious of any such reduction. They thought, n fact, that they were consuming more whisky than ever. The dramsellers, to meet the rise in the price of the article, ought to have raised their charge per gill from three pence to five pence; but, for fear of frightening their customers, they did not venture on that. They raised the price only to four pence, but to save themselves from loss in selling at this rate they added a quantity of water double the amount of the diminution in the quantity of whisky entered for duty; so that, although the consumption was slightly less, the consumers supposed themselves to have drunk more, having paid for a million of gallons of water at the rate of four pence a gill-all which they swallowed, supposing it to be whisky. It would be curious to observe what might be the effect of an addition of three or four shillings more to the duty. Perhaps, by a gradual increase on the part of the dramsellers of the watery part of the liquid, the Scotch, under the idea all the time that they were still drinking whisky, might be brought at last to put up with George Copway, the celebrated Indian Chief, will

deliver an address on Sunday at 31 o'clock, in Jones's Wood, on the best means of civilizing and perpetuating the Indian race in North America. We learn that the owners of the James Buchanan,

a slaver built and fitted out in the Delaware river, in a slaver built and fitted out in the Delaware river, in sight of our dwelling, have become apprehensive of loss since the capture of the Echo. But the James Buchanan has made four successful voyages since 1856, and cleared \$400,000. Two of the owners were the supporters of Fremont for the Presidency. So we go. Our readers may be incredulous—nevertheless we state nothing but facts.

[Southern Monitor, Phil., Sept. 11.

# THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

# MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

The Atlantic Cable Not Broken TRINITY BAY, N. F., Friday, Sept. 10, 180 Mr. De Santy, the electrician in charge of a Atlantic Telegraph at this place, declines to ma any statement relative to the cable for publication beyond the positive assurance to the agent of a Associated Press, that there are only temporary

d fliculties of an electrical nature, and that there

no reason whatever for the ramor that the at

From Kansas and Utah.

St. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 10, 1834 Leavenworth dates of the Jth inst. are received Orders had been received for two companies of the la Cavalry, from Col. Sumner. The command univ Major Ewing was to proceed to Fort Arbeekle. At the municipal election held at Leavenworth as the 6th, great excitement prevailed, but to series to turbance occurred. Lampton B. Denman, Presser

Democrat, was elected by about 200 majority. Lyman Scott, Republican and Know-Nothing, and Adm Fisher, Republican, were the opposing candidates.
The Salt Lake Mail had arrived, and was tween one days en route. The Mormons and the orderly Government officials were attending to their businesses As soon as the Associate Judges arrived, the transtreason would be commenced. No arrests had pe been made. The Indians were very troublesome about

the city, and had killed several of the Mormone One family were massacred while moving auch Dr. Forney, Indian agent, was out among the tribe making treaties, and has thus far bere succeeded. Engineers were out locating the four posts on the western division of the mail route.

#### From Arizona and New-Merica Sr. Louis, Friday, Sept. 19, 1894

Col. Sayles, agent of the Post-Office Department arrived here to-day from Arizona. He reports the existence of a very lawless state of things in the country, the pistol and bowie-knife being the only be recognized. Indian depredations were very frequen Col. Savles speaks (avorably of the mineral s.

sources of the Territory, but deems the annexation of Sonora of the utmost importance to their successi development. The El Paso and Fort Yama wages road expedition will complete their work in November.
The agents of the California Overland Mail Company were met early in August west of the Ric Grande, busily engaged in establishing stations and

making arrangements to enter upon the service A new military post is to be established on the Pedro, in Arizona, to keep the Indians in check. For Buchanan will probably be removed to the Santa Cra

Valley. From New-Mexico, Col. Sayles reports that the difficulties with the Navajo Indians were still und tled. Gen. Garland had assured them that the mederers of Major Brooks's servant must be given a and in view of pending trouble, had ordered Col. Mi from Fort Fillmore to Fort Defiance. Major Backur command of recruits, crossed Walnut Creek, earner for Fort Union, 27th ult.

Judge Boone of Philadelphia, recently appointed Judge of New-Mexico, left Independence for Sauta 76 on the 5th inst.

From Washington.

Washington.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 19, 133.

With a view to render the Paraguay Expedition
equal to any emergency, a proposition to send out a
strong force from the army, is under advisement.
Every possible precaution will be taken to guar
against a failure of the objects sought to be accom-

plished.
Capt. Harwood has been ordered on duty as Inspects of Ordnance, vice Capt. Adams, ordered to the Sabisa. A Board of Officers has been ordered to convene at a early day, at Washington Arsenal, to ascertain by trial the best patent primer for small arms.
The Board consists of Capt. Gorgas and Breval-Major Laidley of Ordnance, Capt. Pickett and Lieut. Chitz of the Infantry, and Lieut. Maury of the Mounted Riffers.

Judge Bowlin has accepted the mission to Paragray
ately tendered to him by the President.

Cyrus W. Field at Syrucuse.

Syracuse, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 10, 183.

Cyrus W. Field, esq., passed through this city at the express train this afternoon. He was received at the depot by a band of music and an immense gate who manifested the most unbounded. ing of citizens, who manifested the most unbounded enthusiasm. The band played Hail Columbia as he train entered the depot, and the rush of people to the cars to catch a glimpse of the hero of the Ocean Calif. was fremendous.

Mr. Field appeared upon the platform of a car suite thundering cheers of the multitude, and was introduced to the assembly in a neat and appropriate speed by L. W. Hall, esq., to which he responded, as fellows: OWS: GENTLEMEN: I most sincerely thank you, and regret sacred

GESTLENES: I most sincerely thank you and represent incly that previous congarements prevent me from scerefing your invitation to remain in your city until to-morrow. From what I have seen within the last five minutes, I am convince that if I should tarry with you until that time, it would be much larder for me to get away than it is now. Bidding you all God speed, allow me to say, Action.

The train then moved on amid the music of the band and the shouts of the immense gathering.

American Board of Commissioner for Foreign Missions.

Detroit, Friday, Sept. 10, 152.

Stirring addresses were delivered last night into churches. The business of the Convention having been finished, a farewell meeting was held at 8 o'doz.

this morning.

Several prayers were offered. The Rev. W. I.
Thomason, D. D., who will soon return to Syria, as
the Rev. Mr. Grant of South Africa, made affects
addresses. Dr. Anderson, in behalf of the Board,
thanked the citizens of Detroit for their hospitallis,
and took leave of them.

Dr. Duffield responded, thanking the Board is
meeting here. The hymn, "Blest be the tie the
binds," was sung by the audience. Dr. Bacon renounced an affecting benediction, and the Board asnounced an affecting benediction, and the Board asnounced till next year.

journed till next year.

Illinois Politics.

BLOOMINGTON (III.) Friday, Sept. 10, 1831.
The two wings of the Democracy of the Hild Ditrict held separate Conventions to-day. The Dogse wing nominated George W. Armstrong for Coognition of the Cooperation of the Cooperat The Administration wing made recommended Churchill Coffing.

State Politics.

The following have been elected Delegates to the Democratic State Convention: From Wyoming, J. B. Skinner, Soft; from Franklin, H. B. Smith, Soft; from Clinton, Timothy Hozle, Soft.

Grand Firemen's Muster.

Workster, Friday, Sept. 10, 1858.
The grand Firemen's Muster closed to-day with trial of our city engines for supremacy. Prize \$100, \$50, \$25 and \$50 being contended for. The is prize was won by Tigers No. 6, playing perpendicularly 1.56, and horizontally 109 feet 5 inches. The series by the Niagara No. 3. The prize of \$25 may are defected to the Ocean Hose Company, and \$25 to the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

A Complimentary Dinner.
Bostos, Friday, Sept. 10, 1838.
A complimentary supper was given last evening
the Parker House to the officers of the Galley. the Parker Hoose to the officers of the steamer Propeller. Mr. Patrick Donahoe president and speeches were made by that gentleman, Carthatcher, Mr. John C. Crowley, Mr. Thos. O'Ne. Mr. B. S. Treanor, and others. It was a very please

The Asia at Boston.

Boston, Friday, Sept. 10, 1858.

The Royal Mail steamship Asia reached her dock shortly after 12 o'clock last night. Her mails were forwarded by this morning's train, via New-Haves, and will be due at New-York at 5 p. m.

The Canada Outward Bound.

Halipax, Friday, Sept. 10, 1858.

The royal mail steamship Canada, from Boslop, a rived here at 10; o'clock last night, and sailed at o'clock this morning for Liverpool. Weather com-